

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1894.

If our friends icho favor us with manuscripts for fontion totals to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

A Just Rebuke to the President Who Sought to Bribe the Senate.

Nothing could be more wholesome than the rejection by the Senate of WHEELER H. Peckuam. There is cause in it for universal. congratulation; and it should be hailed by all good and thoughtful citizens with a profound sense of relief.

It is a serious mistake to look upon this act of the Senate's as founded on any narrow or personal issue. Its significance is infinitely broader. It is a repudiation of a dishonest method and principle, whereby a place upon the bench of the Supreme Court was to be made a thing of barter, a personal chattel, and an occasion of bribery.

It is a timely lesson that the Supreme Court is not to be divested of its sacred character, and its preferment wantonly em ployed for the gratification of personal spleen. It shows that the patronage of the Executive cannot be exchanged for votes in the Senate of the United States; that Senators will not be blinded by such inducements, when the character and the fair fame of the Supreme Court are exposed to danger.

Democrats and Cuckoos.

The fifteen Democrats in the Senate who voted against the confirmation of WHEELER H. PECKHAM for Judge of the Supreme Court on Friday, are the flower of the Democratic army in that branch of the Congress In the number of these loyal, courageous and progressive Democratic Senators were, fitly and squarely, the representatives of the Empire State of New York, HILL and MUR-PHY: COKE, the senior representative of the State of Texas, which gave the Democratic electoral ticket the phenomenal majority of 189,000 in 1892; ARTHUR P. GORMAN, the able Democrat, whose famous battle against the infamous Force bill stands as a lasting honor to his credit; Senator Gibson, his colleague from Maryland; both Senators, VEST and COCKRELL, from the Democratic State of Missouri: DANIEL, the impassioned orator of the Old Dominion; WHITE, the only Democratic representative in the Senate, of the 150,000 Democrats of the Pacific coast: BEB-BY and JONES of Arkansas, CALL of Florida, IRBY, the dashing representative of the new young Democracy of the Palmetto State; the veteran Democrat, honored in years and services, JAMES L. PUGH of Alabama, and the newest comer, McLaurin of Mississippi, who thus begins his career as a Senator with a conspicuous service to Democracy.

These are the Democrats who stood firm and steadfast in support of honest government. While the cause of Democracy and of representative government continues to have such champions and defenders, the interests of the people are secure.

The able men, the men of progress and of courage on the Democratic side, alert to the opportunities and alive to the interests of the party, voted against Mr. PECK-HAM. The mossbacks and the patronage unters and the cuckoos all gave him their unavailing support.

Disinberiting the Democracy.

When a man who is the legal owner of property, bequeaths it away from his sucors in kinship he is said to disinherit them. In England, where men appear to place more dependence upon inheritances. and less upon their personal efforts and services than is the case in the United States, the expression "cutting off with a mmon. An heir the out off cannot afterward raise the claim that through inadvertence of the testator he was ignored.

We have in the United States at present President who seems to be bent upon disinheriting the Democratic party.

The splendid foreign policy of the Democracy, illustrious for a hundred years, has been basely surrendered to infamy and contempt in the endeavor to reseat on a throne, all title to which she had forfetted, a discreditable and discredited savage Queen.

A constitutional tariff, distinctly formulated and described by the highest authority, and ratified by the people with every pledge made to secure it, has been disre garded, and instead a protectionist tariff has been carried through one House of Congress. The expected assent of the other is all that delays the approval of the President

The cardinal and cherished policy of the party, the filling of offices with men in cordial accord with its ideas, has been abrogated and abandoned, and the Republican oldovers infest and embarrass the work of the Democracy in every department.

Our monetary affairs, which perplexed Congress in August, and to rearrange which Mr. CLEVELAND called a special session, remain as they were, despite the assurance of six months ago that a substitute for the SHERMAN bill in harmony with Democratic traditions and policies, would be enacted as soon as that miserable makeshift

In New York State, a violent, unjustifia. ble, and insensate warfare is waged by Mr. CLEVELAND against those whose allegiance to Democracy is their greatest, or rather their sole political fault. The august tribunal of the Supreme Court, the oracle of the Constitution, has been dragged into the dispute, and pressing public business is stalled meanwhile.

Will the effort to disinherit the Democ racy be successful? No man can disinherit the Democratic party of the United States. No man is big enough for the job. The peopie's will always predominates in this country. Sometimes, for instance, it predominates in the proportion of 11 to 32.

Progress of the State Ald Democracy.

The names of several former Mayors of New York city, now out of office, were given in a meeting held at the Reform Club on Wednesday as those of probable contributors to a fund for a club house for the State Ald Democracy. It is the hope of the leaders of this organization, political generals of an army wofully lacking in privates, that Tammany Hall, the iffstoric red brick building with white facings, on Fourteenth street, should be rivalled by another building, which, if it doesn't throw Tammany into the shade, can at least cast a little bit of a shadow over the doorstep of the Democratic wigwam.

The leaders of the State Aid Democracy desire to copy Tammany. They desire to have a large meeting hall where Federal officeholders, appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND, can exchange views and denounce Senator HILL, without fear that the winter snows will fallupon their noble pates or the rough

winds blow them away from the corpers. which in the absence of a central mansion, they are now compelled to utilize for their political meetings. They believe they would be better off if some wealthy friends would subscribe an adequate fund for the purchase of a rink or plot of land for a general assemblage of those who are learning the abstruse art of municipal politics, from that profound philosopher, guide, and statesman, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, or becoming skilled in the ways of secretiveness and diplomacy by interviews with Col. E. ELLERY ANDERSON OF Major J. H. SENNER.

At the Reform Club meeting on Wednesday, there was an unfortunate and exasperating disarrangement of all the plans of the State Aid leaders, caused by the condition of the weather. The evening was cold: there was some snow. Consequently the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the originator of the plan for a headquarters' fund, and all the prospective contributors remained at home. This hitch in the proceedings compelled an adjournment, but not until it had been unanimously agreed by those of Mr. FAIRCHILD's 113 present that those not present should be authorized and requested to contribute the cash neces

sary for a permanent house. This house should be beyond all things else, sirtight and stormproof. The absolute necessity for this was shown on Wednesday night. The Reform Club, as everybody knows, is an edifice containing ever known modern improvement which a club house should possess. If a fall of three degrees in the temperature imperils quorum of Mr. FAIRCHILD'S 113, how futile would be the substitution for it as a meet ing place, of a new building on a stambling. primitive, unshielded, and, shall we say, Democratic plan of construction?

There should be room in the State Aid headquarters for all the present or prospective Federal officeholders of the CLEVE-LAND Administration, but no more. One of the advantages with which this organization starts, is a limit of membership, not arbitrarily fixed by a clause of its constitution, but by the exigencies of the case. When the limit of Federal offices is reached, additions to the membership will cease. If, by any act of a frugal Democratic Congress. the number of such offices should be reduced, then the membership of the State Aid organization must of necessity be diminished correspondingly.

The new headquarters should be centrally ocated. It should be open day and night. Admission should be by ticket. Member ship might be safely limited to those hold ing, or applying for, Federal offices; but that is a matter of detail to be decided afterward, for it seems reasonable to assume that if Mr. CLEVELAND adopts th suggestion of ICHABOD, the anti-snap suckoo who wrote recently in Harper's Weekly to denounce and arraign him, there will be such an outpouring of Federal offices that every member of the 113 will get a place, with the exception of such as are already comfortably provided for. Where would be a good place for the anti-

suap cuckoos to encamp their political centre? Where should they rest for repairs ? What is the matter with the site of the HAGENBECK show, on the Seventh avenue, to be vacated early in March? What is the matter with the Ninth avenue car stables which may be available when cable traction takes the place of equine on that lively west side thoroughfare? What is the matter with Beethoven Hall, on Fifth street, from which Brother KEMPNER hurled his thunderbolts of opposition to Tammany Hall, until he was defeated for reflection in the Seventh district?

These sites will naturally occur to the mind of any sympathetic observer of the movement to gain recruits by the process of hall-building in New York city, for an or ganization to be established and sustained from Washington, and by appointments made at the latter town in furtherance, it is said, of the policy of disrupting the regular old-time Democracy.

If ICHABOD is right, and Mr. CLEVELAND has "gone back" on the anti-snap cuckoos 'fails to understand the greatness of his opportunity," there would appear to be no valid reason for establishing an anti-snap hall in New York for mere purposes of mu tual lamentation. If he has not done this and ICHABOD is off his trolley in the state ments he makes, what is the matter with the anti-snaps assembling in Tammany Hall, where every Democrat is welcome?

The policy of the present Administration has made many gaps in the Democratic column, even in Tammany; and this circumstance gives our anti-snap friends an opportunity to get in out of the cold, which otherwise might never come to them.

Wby Is He Not for War ?

Mr. Grav, the distinguished Senator of Delaware, who has appeared as the apologist for the policy of infamy in the Senate, made this remark on Tuesday in the cours of his speech on Mr. CLEVELAND's plot for the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy:

"As an American citizen, and, I believe, a patriotic citizen, I very much regret that the President of the United States was not able to unde the outrage and make reparation for the wrong that was committed there on the 17th of January, 1893. I think that the good name and fame of this great country of ours wer good name and tame of this great country of one were so involved that is would have been a gratification to every patriotic citizen if the President had been able to have resioned the mean que of Jan. 14, 1800, what he has failed to do so, and why he falled to do so, is per fectly well snown now. That opportunity has gone, and femomes it will never mean. and I suppose it will never return."

The opportunity has not gone. It remains open. If Senator GRAY wants the black woman back on the Hawaiian throne, why does he not take the straightforward course of advocating her restoration by authority of Congress? Why does he not bring in a bill for a declaration of war for this pur pose? Congress has the power to do by open war what Mr. GRAY so sadly regrets was not done by the secret conspiracy of Mr. CLEVELAND; and the opportunity to do it is the same now as it was when the plot was first conceived by the President in the White House. If "the good name and fame of this great country of ours" required that the woman should be put back by Mr. CLEVELAND, they require it still, and the President's failure to discharge an obligation so sacred makes it the duty of Congress to take up the job and complete it.

If Congress should give authority to Mr. CLEVELAND to employ the naval force of the United States at Honolulu to overthrow the Government of President Done and put the black woman back, the restora tion could be effected now as easily as it could have been at any time since the revolution of Jan. 17, 1888, toppled her off her burlesque throne. Hawali is a small power, utterly incapable of resisting the naval force of the United States. It is true that the existing Government appears to be established in the respect and confidence of Hawaii, but it was already thus established when Mr. CLEVELAND began his conspiracy and his underhand operations against it. The woman could have been restored then by the naval force of the United States, and

she can be restored by that agency now. Why, then, should a conscientious and high-toned statesman like Mr. GRAY waste vain regrets over the miscarriage of the

ecomplished by Congress with no possible doubt of the vindication of "the good name and fame of this great country of ours," as he understands it? If the policy of infamy was praiseworthy as a righteous attempt to discharge a supreme moral obligation, the duty of Congress to carry out the purpose in which it failed is imperative and absolute. That policy has brought humiliation, shame, and dishonor to the name and fame of this country. The feeble Government of Hawali has successfully resisted and worsted the plot of the President of the United States to destroy it. It has covered him with mortification. and made him the laughing stock of the world and the scorn of his own countrymen. If this has been an outrage committed upon him by the Hawaiian Government, and if the contemptible consequences of his efforts to restore the black woman to her savage throne, are deserving of Mr. GRAY's regret, the Senator, as a "patriotic citizen" and a legislator loyal to his country ought to move that Congress shall exert its sufficient power and authority to right the wrong by proceeding to put the American revolution ists of Hawaii again under her legitimate and beautiful domination.

Either Mr. CLEVELAND'S Hawallan conspiracy is base and vile, and it should be repudiated by Congress, or it was a noble and splendid effort for the vindication of the name and fame of this great country of ours," and Congress is under a moral and patriotic obligation to see that its purpose is accomplished. If it was a glorious exhibition of American honor, to plot and conspire with the vile and bloodthirsty and parbarous woman, and to bluff and harry the civilized President Done in her behalf, Senator GRAY is a false friend to Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and a citizen negligent of his country's good name and fame, if he does not struggle unceasingly to give him the authority of Congress, which alone is necessary, to enable him to attain his desire. With such authority, Mr. CLEVELAND could go ahead openly and legally and manfully, instead of sneaking and plotting for the restoration of a savage monarchy.

If Congress does not insist on putting the black woman back on the rotten Hawaiian throne, it repudiates and denounces the policy of infamy as effectually as if it had expressed against it in actual words the indignant sentiment of the American people The only possible way in which Senator GRAY can obey his conscientious impulse and justify himself, is to advocate the declaration of war by Congress for the overthrow of President DOLE and the restoration of the savage woman who was deposed by the revolution of Jan. 17, 1893.

How the House of Lords May Be Ended

Now that the Duke of DEVONSHIRE has shown a disposition to take the control of the House of Lords out of the hands of Lord Salisbury, it has become less probable that the hereditary legislators will venture to stake their existence on a struggle with the Commons. Already, in the lower House most of the Liberal Unionists have sided with the Gladstonians in refusing to accept the amendments made by the Lords to the Parish Councils bill, and the inference is that the latter will presently recede from their amendments. If the Gladstonians show equal firmness with regard to the Employers' Liability bill, similar results may be expected. That is to say, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE seems likely to play the same part which was taken by the Duke of WELLINGTON in 1832, when the latter saved the Lords from the threatened consequences of their folly by dissuading them from any further resistance to the will of the people But what are the consequences with which the Lords are threatened, should they persist in thwarting the plans of the popular branch of the legislature? That question was distinctly answered last week, during the meetings of the National Liberal Federation, by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and other leaders of the Gladstonian party. What the Lords are threatened with is nothing less than the annihilation of their legis-

Let us consider how such annihilation could be effected. Of course, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and every other English states nan is aware that the abolition of the House of Lords against its will would be an unconstitutional proceeding. The word constitutional, however, has a very different significance in England from that which it bears in the United States; and it is invested in the former country with but little of the awe and reverence which the term excites in the United States. The British Constitution is not, like ours, a written instrument, the interpretation of which belongs to a judicial tribunal independent of the legislature, and amendments of which can only be brought about by elaborate, extra-parliamentary machinery. The only bulwark of the British Constitution is pub lle opinion; and the sole authentic index of British public opinion, with reference to a given question, is the declaration of a House of Commons, chosen at a general election turning exclusively or mainly on that ques tion. That the unwritten British Constitution is amended every time an act of Parliament is passed, is a truth too trite to need repeating. But what is less clearly recognized is the fact that practically the power of amendment lies in the last resort with the sole dynamic factor of the legislature, which, since 1832, has been the House of Commons. The popular branch of the legislature, the only branch which retains real vitality, can not only amend the Constitution under the forms of law by coercing the House of Lords, as it is now doing in the matter of the Parish Councils bill; but, if driven to such a course, it can go further and amend the Constitution in defiance of the forms of law, by refusing to recognize the House of Lords as a participant in the legislative function. This is precisely what was done by the House of Commons in the time of the Long Parliament, when it pronounced the House of Lords a useless and obstructive body, and declined any longer to acknowledge its existence. The same thing could be done to-morrow. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly be unconstitutional in the technical sense of ignoring a traditional and decorative element of the Constitution; in the eye of the law it would be revolutionary; but, as no one either could or would execute the law against the Commons, the revolution would be a peaceful one. It is preposterous to suppose that the Crown could or would side with the Lords

against the people's representatives. Let us consider in detail the method by which the extinction of the Lords could be easily and quickly compassed. We will assume, as a condition precedent, that the proposal to abulish the hereditary legislature has been submitted to the people, and has been sanctioned by an immense majority. We have no doubt as to the result of such an appeal, from which such prudent men as the Duke of DEVONSHIBE naturally shrink, foreseeing that the test would reveal the appaiting weakness of their order. The House of Commons, which should be the outcome of such a test, would simply need to pass a resolution refusing to send

conspiracy, when the end he desires can be up thereafter any bills to the Lords, and ordering the Speaker to submit all measures passed by the people's representatives directly to the Crown. Such a refusal to recognize the Lords could, of course, be described as unconstitutional and revolutionary; but we repeat that the revolution would be a peaceful one, for, sooner or later, the Crown would acquiesce In the position taken by the Commons. It could do no otherwise, for the Commons, possessing the power over the purse, have the Crown at their mercy. They can withhold the civil list, and they can withhold the appropriation for the maintenance of the standing army provided in the annual Mutiny bill, which must em anate from the lower branch of the legisla ture. But the Crown would never provoke the Commons to such extremities. Its advisers would instantly point out that the principle of monarchy has survived the principle of hereditary legislatures all over the Continent of Europe; that it would be an act of madness for the throne to imperil Its own existence by supporting a moribund and anachronistic institution against the determined purpose of the nation. Nor is there a particle of doubt that, if the Crown were foolish enough to defend the Lords, it would inevitably share their fate, whereas, if it sided with the Commons, it would acquire an immense accession of popularity

and influence. It is, in fine, at the ballot box that the British Constitution may be amended, and there is no power in the country that can set aside the nation's verdict. Let the electors once return a House of Commons pledged to abolish hereditary legislators, and the House of Lords will be ended, in spite of legal principles and precedents and in deflance of constitutional traditions.

Revival Efforts.

An effort is to be begun in this city to morrow to start an "evangelistic campalgo," or religious revival. like that which has been carried on in Brooklyn with high success for the past six or seven weeks. An advertisement, which first appeared in yesterday's Sun, gave notice of the preparation for the opening of the work. The preacher who has led the Brooklyn campaign is to be the leader of the New York campaign. All "evangelical pastors "are invited to join with him here, as many of them joined with him in Brooklyn. Meetings are to be held day and evening in sundry parts of the city, if the revival gets a good start Clergymen, laymen, and plous women will unite in calling sinners to repentance There will be sermons and prayers and singing at the meetings, and the converts will personally wrestle with their wicked brethren and sisters, while imploring them to seek for salvation before the day of grace is ended. We cannot yet form any opinion as to the prospects of the campaign, but the Rev. Dr. Grego and his fellow laborers fresh from the Brooklyn field of work and of triumph, are filled with hope and en

The revivalists, while in Brooklyn, complained that the papers there failed to give proper reports of the meetings and the work; but we can promise them that if the revival harvests are rich and heavy in New York, THE SUN will make the facts known to the whole community every day of the

week. We have taken the pains to obtain the truth about the Brooklyn campaign. We must say that it was a success, if the many thousands of sinners who have made profes sion of religion there within six weeks, were truly converted from their evil ways, and if they give satisfactory proof of their conversion by their life and their works. That is the only test of any value, the Scriptural and the apostolic test. Among the names of alleged converts in Brooklyn we have seen those of some very wicked men; but we cannot yet tell whether the nature of these men has been transformed through the power of the religion which they say they "have got;" and, if it has not, we must regard them as mere shams and whited sepulchres, if not hypocrites. There is in the Gospel of MAT-THEW a terrible denunciation of those hypocritical proselytizers," who compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and, when he is made, we make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves." We wish we had the time to take notice of the conduct of some of those Brooklynites who say they have been converted during the evangelistic campaign of this year. We cannot

take the time. But anyhow tens of thousands of Brook ynites have attended the revival meetings, which have been held in churches and va cant lots, and the open streets and public halls, and all sorts of places; and many of them have shouted for joy in the hope of salvation. At a forenoon open-air meeting held in the square at De Kalb avenue and Fulton street on the 19th day of January, s cold day, there were over 3,000 men and women; and at another forenoon meeting there, the crowd stood for nearly an hour in the rain listening to the appeals of the preachers and to the hymns of the singers and to the prayers. Many of the scenes have been extraordinary, even for a season of religious revival and even for the "City of Churches.

We shall see very soon whether the city of New York is as well prepared for a religious revival as the city of Brooklyn The campaigners have come over here, not ecause all Brooklyn is truly converted, but because the interest there had begun to run low.

The popular vote for CLEVELAND in 1892 was 5,554,685, and for Harrison 5,172,343. On he basis of the Senatorial division on Pack-IAM. Mr. CLEVELAND would have received 4,706,666, and Mr. HABRISON 6,030,362.

The meaning of the word crank is as rague as that of the word fool. No definition of either of these words can be given that will over all the varieties of human kind to whom it is applied, or that will convey to the nind any precise or satisfactory idea of the peculiar mental traits of any of these varieties. n popular use, both of the words are words of opprobrium or of insuit, and are often buried resemblance to each other. There are in our language plenty of opprobrious words of exact meaning and of a descriptive nature, needing no definition, but fool and crank are not among them.

In the opinion of Dr. CARTER GRAY of this city, all cranks oughs to be imprisoned, and the Legislature should enact a law providing

fessor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Polyellnic. We may doubt, however, whether the Legislature could frame, or

ought to enact, a law of the kind. Another distinguished physician, Dr. Potten of Albany, recently delivered a lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine, in which he maintained that the Legislature should enact a law probibiting the marriage of persons affleted with certain bodily ailments, more especially tuberculosis. We were unable to sea how the Legislature could enforce Dr. Por-TRH's projected law, as we are unable to see how it could enforce Dr. GBAY'S.

We value the deductions of science, but they cannot always be put in the shape of legal en-

This is no place, even if any place were, for

THE SUN has no occult views on that question, nor, so far as we are aware, on any Our views on the tariff are comprised in a

passage of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in June, 1802, as follows: "We declars it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff futies, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we temand that the collection of such taxes shall be lim ited to the necessities of the Government, when hon-estly and economically administered."

If the Hebrer Journal sees anything occult In this square, simple, and comprehensive declaration, or anything illogical or difficult n the corollaries which inhere in it, we are sorry for a lack of understanding which does such poor credit to the famed perspicacity of the Hebrew intellect.

"Grasp firm my hand in amity, dear prother in calamity." to PECKHAM, the born blower, said WILLIAM E. HORNBLOWER. The Goccygiad, Canto II., vv. 17-21.

Any one who observes the way protection and socialism have gone hand in hand to Germany and France for the past ten years, will be convinced of their identity of spirit.—Evening Fost.

The Wilson bill affords a much more con vincing illustration. Protection is written all over it, while its income tax is socialism of the deepest dye.

All honor to Commissioner ANDREWS! The streets of New York are being effectively and systematically cleaned.

It is really remarkable how often St. Paul seems to lie at the caim reutre of a storm area, and to eally releasant weather while the Bends of wind and frost are racing on every side.—Pioneer Press.

Mr. SEWARD used to find pleasure in the fancy that St. Paul is predestined to be the capital of all the United States of North America, with Canada and Mexico included.

"Where did they dig up JADAM BEDE," asks an irritable Minnesota contemporary that is not pleased with the new Marshal for Minnesota. "Must a Democrat wear ireb-bark pants to get anything under this Administration?" This is the mere convulsion of disappointment. JADAM BEDE is perfectly well known by everybody that is acquainted with him. If his trousers are of birch bark, his heart is of gold. Simplicity and economy are manifested by his costume, and earth has fewer nobler spectacles than the Jadam Beds walking on the parapets of Zenith City, at the noontide hour, his splendid form, more than fifty-six Inches in height, draped in a red blanket, his legs in their birchbark sheaths, recalling the primeval forest, and snowshoes on his feet. Japan Bens stands ace high among men.

We agree with the Tribune's remark that no better candidate for President of Brazil could be named than Salvadon DE MENDONCA. the distinguished Minister to the Unite States, whose election would open a new era of constitutional republicanism in Brazil." This very able diplomatist and statesman. whom THE SUN spoke of months ago as the right man for President of Brazil, is peculiarly fitted to fill the office at this critical time. He is a friend of Gen. PEIXOTO, the President in ervice, and a friend of Admiral Da Gama, the leader of the rebellion: he is in favor both with the army and the navy; he is a civilian. and the great body of the Brazilian people are desirous that the President shall be a civilian : he has not taken any part in the quarrels of itical leaders or rival parties by which Brazil has been distracted for years past; he is a conciliator, a stanch republican, and a patriot. By the despatch from Rio printed on Thurs-

day we learned that the Presidential election s to be held on the 1st of March, at the time appointed in the Constitution, and that the only candidate yet named is Senator Da Monara, who took the place of PEIXOTO as President of the Senate. We do not believe that this shuffing politician and sharper would stand any chance of election to the great office if Dr. DE MENDONCA, who is the ardent friend of the United States, were put in nomination.

Suggestion to statuaries: The Hon. John EMPRILUS MILHOLLAND is standing with his hlamps thrown back in graceful folds and clasped with a golden pin at the neck. His hand grasps a silver-studded sword. which he points at the Thirty Tyrants of th Union League. The Thirty cower, bald of head and peeled of shoulder, strewing ashes on their garments. In the background stands the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT in the dignified pose of the Sophoches of the Lateran If we may borrow a phrase from the Tau hersonness, the only word that escapes his line is a wink of the left eye.

There are probably about 250 people in Engined who make some kind of living by writing november but the great majority of novembers make not ling. As a rule. Higher essayists and poets make nothing. The Form. We guess that the number of novellets or

story writers in the United States cannot be less than 25,000, about one-half of them women and the others men. We must suppose "make some kind of a living" by their arduous brain work. We believe that fully ten per cent, of them must make a good enough living by it, and that at least one in 1,000 grows wealthy from it. An Indiana povelist has bought a farm and stocked it, built a house and furnished it, out of the proceeds of a novel which he wrote a few years ago. A New York novelist has a trunkful of bonds, which grew from his novels. Another New York man, who could not get on as a reporter, too to novel writing, and is piling up money. At least twenty American women novelists have won, or are winning fortunes. CARLETON, who was once a publisher here, can tell stories all night about the sums he has paid to novel writers whose books he got out. The HARPERS can tell better stories, true in every case. ROBKET BONNER can tell the very best stories. and prove their accuracy by his ledgers.

This is the second best country in the world for novelists. The best country is France. which has had a regiment of popular novelists in the nineteenth century, some of whom have made millions of france. Lots of them can be seen in Paris, rich as lords.

We do not wonder that the "great majority of English novelists make nothing," and that nearly all of them are hard up. Not one Eng-

congeniality or speculative sympathy or good and well-dressed people of both sexes. It is to be borne in mind that the women to-day are greater novel readers than the men.

Me royal robe of the hue of blood to flecked with slosh and spattered with mud. I whistled and called with pipe and balloo, I marshalled every perk Cuckoo; every son of a Cusulus. I made him come up and sing for us. Me and WHEELER, are now, alas! WHELLER are sent to grass. The poor Cuckoos have their bills begrimed, and Me and WHEEL an are left and limed. From The King of the

Governor O'FERRALL of Virginia got his feet wet while reading an editorial article in the Arening Post yesterday afternoon, but he rallied bravely, and it is thought that he will be in the pink of condition for his great oratorical match with Governor GREENHALGE in he ball of the House of Delegates at P. M., Tuesday. An infamous attempt to drug Governor GREENHALOR's ple was discovered vesterday morning, and a wall-known North End sport has had to leave town. We regret to notice that the students of the University of Virginia have provided themselves with vegetables which ther propose to distribute impartially between the contestants. They will find that the Fancuil Hall marketmen who are backing GREENHALGE can discount them at the vegetable testimonial game. Let us have a square contest and no interference. A single egg might east lasting dishonor on Virginia or Massachusetta.

At midnight GREENHALGE'S trainer, KILESEI, had washed his principal's throat with sweet oil, and the Governor was resting quietly, although occasionally murmuring "inspissate, 'fuliginous," "nephelocoeygopolitan," and other words from his exercises. Betting in Richmond, 7 to 3 on O'FERRALL; in Lowell, to 1 on GREENHALGE.

The Cuckoo was going into the barn, bow ing his head lest it should strike the ridge-Why do you duck your poil, Cucky?" pole. asked the Nest Egg, with a frozen and supe rior smile. "Is it that you imagine you're a eamelogard?" "Alas! no," replied the Cuckoo drearily, putting his bill on a file; "you know am such a Goose."

We are sure that the San Francisco Midwinter Fair is a great thing. The accounts of it that we have got from California, and the ctures of the buildings of it and the exhibits in it that we have seen, are proofs of the fact. It has a thousand features of interest, It is the pride of the Golden State. It is regarded there as a boom-raiser, which advance the wealth, the population, the industries, and the same of California; and we shall all rejoice if it fulfil the expectations that are entertained of it. The despatches that have told of its success during each day of the fortnight that has passed since it was formally opened have been pleasing. May Golden Gate Park be crowded daily, from February to October. New York admires San Francisco. The affection is reciprocal and indestructible.

Our San Francisco contemporaries express disappointment that there are not more New Yorkers among the visitors at the Midwinter Fair. They had looked for many thousands of us, and seem disposed to chide us for neglect. They are in the wrong. It is hard for many of us to find the time to make so long a journey, to spend a fortnight in going and coming, and another fortnight at the Fair, or a month in all Then again the weather is pretty cold here just now, and it is cold all along the route till one gets across the Rocky Mountains and near the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, a good et of the New Yorkers who would like to go out to the Fair are not so flush with mone this year as they were in other years, and do not like to spend from \$500 to \$1,000, be ides the time. We must, for these reasons ask California to wait a while for us, till we see now things go between now and the autumn season. We assure our California friends that that we shall not forget the particular invitation of the San Francisco Ezaminer in these happy words:

"San Francisco is ready for company. We will tak good care of all who come, and all may be sure of Western white man's treatment. We wish to please our visitors. We want to make things so pleasen or them here as to keep them with us always."

The Boston Aldermen want their salaries raised from \$1,500 to \$4,000. It should be done. Gentlemen who have such important austhetic charges as fall to the Boston Alder men should be well paid. These dignitaries are the dramatic censors, the art regulators and the custodians of public morals. If nobody else will raise their salaries, they should raise them themselves.

TWO LAW CASES. Mr. Josiah Quiney's Retainer in the Light of History.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The etainer of Mr. Josiah Quincy as counsel in the South American arbitration before Mr. Cleve and reminds me of a case that was pending many years ago in the Supreme Court. It had been in the courts for a long time, and at last was brought to trial before a Judge who is now dead. One side was represented by David Dudley Field and the other by Charles O'Con or. Thereupon one side retained the man who had nominated the Judge to assist Mr. Field, and to meet it the other side secured the services of the Judge's son, who had just been admitted to the bar, to assist Mr. O'Conor. was in court and saw the farce. The son

he was to render services and he tried to help Mr. O'Conor. I saw the blaze of indignation great powers offer You their homage.

etually labored under the impression that

Mr. O'Conor. I saw the blaze of indignation in Mr. O'Conor's eye as he contemptuously pushed him sway. I was privately told that O'Conor threatened to retire, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was persuaded to continue therein.

This reminds me of a contrast. When John R. Brady was elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas his eloquent brother and honored leader of the bar, James T. Brady, refused to accept a retainer in any case in that court. He not only would not practice before his brother, but he would not permit the breath of scandal to sully either his own or his brother's fair name by any suggestion that a judgment had been secured in his favor through any fraternal influence.

He, too, was a Democrat.

Tempora mulianiar.

FER. 17. Yours.

Yours. NEGROES AND NEGRO MELODIES.

ir. Pearce Speaks Disrespectfully of Mr Notmore and Brer Habbit TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: If Mr. E. R.

Netmore, whose letter in this morning's BUN

proves that he knows nothing about music o African folk lore, had spent the time he wasted in writing the communication in talking with an educated musician he would have learned that the motifs of the pianoferte compositions of Louis Gottschalk are Polish, not African. His publishers worked up the advertising dodgs of calling the productions "Creele" or African" airs, because at the time when Gottachalk made concert tours in America the masses were steeped in negro minstrel songs. many of which were by the clever Stephen Foster, Dr. John P. Ordway inow a physician In the opinion of Dr. Carrin Gray of this city, all cranks oughs to be imprisoned, and the Lastislature should exact a law providing for their imprisonment. He delivered a lecture on the subject before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence the other night. He regards absolute cranks as paranolaes, which is from the Greek for insane persons; and an insane person is one possessed of "certain logical delusions, which is from the without excitement of emotion or idea or impairment of mamory." Among the ordinary symptoms of crankism or paranolacism are a "peculiar physiognomy, certain defects in the shape of the skull occasional attacks of excitement confusion of thought, and the sateration and the stage of chronic insanity they should be arrested and locked up. Anarchists are not always paranolacs.

The argument of Dr. Gavr in this case was substituted and sugmentive and he spoke with the experience of a specialist, as Presument of a surgement of a specialist, as Presument of the surgement of the stage of chronic insanity they already the provision of thought, and the sateration and the superience of a specialist, as Presument of the stage of chronic insanity they already the provision of thought, and the sateration and the superience of a specialist, as Presument of the stage of chronic insanity they already the provision of the stage of the second provision of thought, and the sateration of the stage of the second provision of thought, and the sateration of the stage of the second opinions. Persons thus afficient the provision of the second opinions are successful to the successful the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successful that the s in Boston), and Mr. John E. Paine, composer of

THE RESACT WITH CLEVELAROISM. Altenation of the Donoratic Party from Ite Chasen President,

WARRINGTON, Feb. 17.-The character and extent of the estrangement between Mr. Cleys. land and many leading Democrats in Congress. and many more outside of Congress, is as yet but little understood by the public.

The reasons for the estrangement are radical; and it can only be cured by submission to We Cleveland on the part of all Democrats. When in the first days of the present Administration he gave as a reason for declining an invitation that he would "have Congress on his hands" about that time, he betrayed the spirit that a as natural to him as breathing. It is the feet ing of the herder when he contemplates the accession of a lot of Texas steers, or other unruly animals, that will need his constant dischplining attentions.

Mr. Cleveland's idea as to Congress is that to sa body of men over which it is his right to dominate, there being as a rule a constant necessity for the exercise of such authority. During the year which has since clapsed, the imperiousness of Mr. Cleveland has increased. It has been stimulated both by submission and by what he calls insubordination on the part

of Democrats who, for various reasons, have bowed down or stood up before him. He feels no gratitude toward those who bow down. Toward those who stand up his imperiousness becomes almost brutal Examples of this latter sort are narrated, but to a certain extent, kept from the public. It is not probable that in some instances, at least secrecy will be much longer observed. The change from partisan support to open

hostlifty on the part of an Important writer in Harper's Weekly only signifies corresponding sentiment and action on the part of a considerable number of Democrats In Congress; and this change indicates a corresponding change all over the country. Democrats who have forborne to speak out as long as they could; who were restrained by a desire to preserve harmony in the party. But the building up o s one-man government has alarmed them, and with thousands in every quarter they are preparing to act. Senators and Representatives. particularly the former, are in receipt of letters from Democrats in every State asking what to to with Mr. Cleveland at future State and District Conventions. Such poor success has attended attempts to "get up" to him by Democrats who have come to Washing-ton to study the situation, that the idea of doing anything in that line has generally been abandoned, though a few rould-be conciliators still dream of doing something to bring Cleveland into harmony with the party. Lately a Democrat of consequence came here with that view. After waiting days for an opportunity, he left for home without even obtaining an interview with "the autocrat of the White House," as he had learned to call Mr. Cleveland while he waited. The autocrat knew of the Democrat's wish, and systematically refused him.

It has become a common thing for Mr. Cleveand to "cut up" Democrats when he farcles he has some reason not to like them, and he is always pleased to learn they understand his disposition toward them. One of this class of Democrats, on leaving Washington after a sojourn of several days, said: "I am satisfied that, so far as Grover Cleveland can do it, the Government has become one of personal domination; and it has become a duty of all good Democrats to rebel and do what they can to save the party." Not a day but some new instance is developed going to show the aliena-tion of Democrats from the Administration.

This is strikingly illustrated by Cleveland's defeat in Peckham's case. There is a clear Democratic majority in the Senate, and Cleveland has been beaten twice there.

> Jefferends Democracy. I som the Clarinnati E. quirer.

Thomas Jefferson was not a cuckoo. Were e living to-day, and a member of Congress, he would not go to the White House to get intructions as to how he should vote. He would. without the shadow of a doubt, condemn the Republican Secretary of State, and nothing under the blue canopy could induce him to vote for the wretched and un-American foreign policy of the present Administration. It he were the editor of a newspaper in Ohio, he would not endorse every heresy and infamy perpetrated by the Administration simply beauso it might be sailing under the Democratic name. He wouldn't be voiceless when Damocrats were insulted and humiliated by wholesale when it came to a distribution of the patronage. He would certainly thunder against the Federal encroachment on the edged by statesmen and educated men of all parties—involved in an income tax. Thomas Jefferson would take his Democracy from his head, from his heart, from a wise consideration of the people, from the glorious traditions and doctrines of the Democratic party, of which he was the father. In the House of Representatives on the Hawatian question the other day, Thomas Jefferson would have voted with Dan Sickles and Amos Cummings.

The Shah of Persta Wettes to His Molines. From the Annals of the Propogation of the Potth, September 1834.

We are happy to bring under the notice of our read-ers the following letter from his majority the shah of Persia to his Holiness Lee XIII, It is a fresh witness, coming after so many others, to prove that the infeeven in fidels venerate the highest moral power which exists in this world.

To the Max Reported and Most Monared, Mts Millson the Prop. When may God uphold; "By reason of the ties of friendship which unite Us to Your Holiness, and of the sincere attachment We feel for your August person, attachment it gives Us happiness to manifest under all circumstances. We profit by the soeasion of Your Holiness's Jubilee to present You our congratulations at the moment when all the high spiritual dignituries and friendly

This letter, proof of Our sincere friendship, wiff bear to Your Holiness the heartfelt wishes which we form for the long duration of your ife, and of your spiritual government, which The Pontificate of Your Holiness is a bene-

diction of God, and We hope it may long continue. We pray Your Holiness to rest assured of Our sincere friendship. We beg that Your Holiness will not forget

us in your prayers, which God ever grants, and at the same time that you will supplicate Him to draw yet closer those bonds of friendship by which we are united. We selze this happy occasion to renew the

seurance of Our high respect for Your Holi-Written at the Royal Palace, at Teheran. month of Chawal 1310."

An Incident at a Ventry Election, From the Adems, on Spincopul paper.

It was Charles II. who said that Episcopacy was the only religion it for a gentleman, and there are no doubt many in this day and generation who share that mon-arch's opinion, with the unexpressed provise that it can only continue so if the objectionable "lower

plasses" are kept out. This is brought to our mind by hearing of an incident which occurred at the last Easter vestry election of at uitra fashionable "high" church nos a hundred miles from New York city, where he it happened a certain carpenter was nominated for restryman. Therrupes much indignation was expressed by certain genileuro present at the idea that the westry of fit. Divoc's Church, which had always hitherto been composed ex clusively of gentlemen, should have upon it a car-penier, a mere tradesman. It was too good an oppor-tunity to been, and we are giad to learn that there was comebody present who reminded his hearers of a cap

two pieces of music. "A Summer Song" and "The Gobins' Froist." a dealer, from Miss Piorence O'Asil of Pistaburgh The music of the song, the words of which are by Mr. Eben Bexford, is deinty and charming, that of the dense is sulicing, as all dance music should be

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of